

# GREAT OFFENSIVE IS COMPLETE FAILURE ALL REPORTS AGREE

Success Was Gained Only In Few Minor Localities, and Losses of Germans Must Have Been Exceedingly Heavy—Americans and French Declared to be Stemming Tide of Teuton's Advance and 1,000 Prisoners Have Already Been Taken By French Alone In Addition to Those Held By Americans.

(By The Associated Press)

Furiously launching new attacks against the Allied positions on the Marne front from Chateau Thierry to Rheims, the Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the French and American defenses. They have made progress during the past night, but it has been decidedly slow in comparison with the sweep of the Teutonic legions in their attacks in Picardy, Flanders and along the Aisne.

It appears that the enemy, after crossing the Marne between Dormans and Chailion, has reached in this area the villages of St. Agnon, LaChapelle and Monthodon, which are approximately a mile and three-quarters south of the river, but on the outskirts of these towns they have been held up. Just to the northeast the Germans managed to traverse the Bouquigny wood, but on the southern side they have been stopped.

West of Dormans, which is 24 miles east of Chateau Thierry, American troops are holding the battle line. Unofficial reports say that in this area they have retaken the villages of Fossey and Crezancy, south of the Marne, where the Germans gained ground in the first rush across the river.

From the French official report it is evident that between Dormans and Rheims the Germans are driving toward the Marne at Chailion and along the line to the northeast. Only at one point, in the Rodemat Wood, a mile and a half from Chailion, however, did they advance last night. Even there they have been checked by the French fire. From that point to Rheims there is no change in the situation. The deepest penetration along this line is about 3-4 miles, northeast of Chailion, in the Rodemat wood. This marks the greatest advance of the Germans at any point along the line since their offensive began.

East of Rheims the situation also appears reassuring. The French battle positions are declared intact and the Germans are not been able to advance southward farther than the outskirts of the woods that parallel on the north the ancient Chaussee Romaine, the main highway running eastward from Rheims. They are held all along this line as far as the region north of the town of Suippe, which virtually marks the eastern limits of the great battle.

The Germans are now more than 24 hours behind their schedule and there is little to indicate that they still have striking power greater, or as great, as they possessed on Monday morning, when their attacks began. The Allies, therefore, seem to have reason to believe that the supreme test of their defense has been met successfully.

With the American Forces on the Marne July 16—(By the Associated Press) 11:30 a. m.—Reports from one end of the battle line to the other say that except for a few minor localities the great German offensive so far has been a complete failure.

London, July 16—Advisers received in London up to noon today said little change in the situation had been created by the German offensive.

The attacks which continued throughout yesterday were conducted by the forces of Gen. Von Below and Gen. Von Boehm, who are directing the operations of the two armies on the left wing of the German crown prince's group.

Great numbers of German corpses are hanging on the tangle of barbed wire in front of the French positions and all the reports say the losses of the Germans must have been exceedingly heavy.

Paris, July 16—The battle continues violent, especially south of the Marne, and in the region of Chailion. Except for one sector south of the Marne there is no change in the situation. American and French troops are counter-attacking magnificently and are taking many prisoners, according to the statement issued by the war office today.

South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their line beyond St. Agnon, La Chapelle, Monthodon, Lileres and south of the forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. Mareuil le Port, on the Marne south of Chailion, is held by the French.

"North of the Marne the French have held the enemy in the outskirts of Chailion and southwest of the Rodemat wood. In this region there is no appreciable change in the rest of the line. All German attacks during the night failed.

On the front east of Rheims the fighting while of the utmost violence, was unfruitful and the enemy during the last day and night has not been able to penetrate the French zone of defense, which runs to the eastward through Prunay, south of the woods north of Chaussee Romaine as far as the La Suippe region north of Suippe. The battle positions of the French are intact.

"The enemy losses in prisoners during the first day of the battle have been extremely heavy."

The main attack to the east of Rheims continued up to 7 o'clock last night. The fighting was extremely severe in the vicinity of Souain and at Prunay, where the Germans captured a wood south of the village. This, however, was an exception, the German attack elsewhere being repulsed with heavy losses. The French line of resistance remains practically intact everywhere.

On the front east of Rheims, in spite of terrific fighting during the last day and night, the enemy has not been able to penetrate the French zone of defense.

The German loss in prisoners during the first day of the battle was extremely heavy.

A motion was introduced before Judge Kellogg to deny the non-suit but in a decision handed down yesterday the motion is denied. It is probable that the case will be taken to the supreme court of errors. Unless this court of last resort reverses the decision of the superior court the boy, who will never be able to walk again, will not receive a bit of compensation for his injuries.

An important conference to devise means of suppressing profiteering in food is to be held in London as soon as United States Food Administrator Hoover arrives.

# SITUATION IS THOUGHT EXCELLENT FOR ALLIES

POWER OF SWORD ONLY TRADITION TEUTONS RESPECT

Maximilian Harden Arraigns Rulers of Germany in Current Number Journal.

London, July 16—A sharp indictment of the rulers of Germany by Maximilian Harden is contained in a current number of Die Zukunft. The holders of high offices, he is quoted as saying, when it seems useful to themselves, profess to favor a new world order of democracy and national peace, but they really are only carrying on the tradition of the power of the sword.

"Not one person in the German empire," he says, "wishes to see get up a league of nations, admission to which has been declared by the states of North and South America and representatives of England, France, Italy, Canada, Australia and India. The continuance of endeavors to conceal this fact has become unnecessary since Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest."

"We know what the enemy wants and we know we have a government which, calling itself Pan-German or whatever else it likes, only expects peace through the might of the army and feels certain of obtaining it in a short time."

"We may be certain that no words of theirs will ever gain belief anywhere."

## TROLLEY CREW NOT HELD FOR SMITH FATALITY

No Criminal Responsibility For Accident of July 7.

Frederick Seidel of Mamaroneck, motorman, and F. A. Miller of Portchester, the conductor of the trolley car that struck and fatally injured Mary Angeline Smith on the night of July 7 and who had been held under bonds on the charge of manslaughter pending the finding of the coroner were absolved from all blame as he decided that there was no criminal responsibility for the fatality.

Mrs. Smith and her husband had been visiting at the home of friends at 140 Hamilton avenue, Greenwich, on that evening and had left the place rather late in a state of partial intoxication. Getting out on the road they became involved in an altercation and separated, the husband going back toward Greenwich and the wife went toward Portchester.

She evidently tired before going very far and sat down on the side of the road to think things over. She was a few hundred feet from the regular stopping place of the trolleys, and quite out of the way in so far as one would expect to find anyone sitting almost on the trolley tracks late at night.

The motorman, Seidel, testified that he did not see the woman until he was within about five feet of her. She was sitting bent over and with her hands clasped over her face. He put on his brakes and reversed the power but was too close to her to have his actions prevent the car from hitting her. She was struck by the folded step on the left front side. Her skull was fractured and she died shortly after being carried to the hospital in Greenwich.

## INCREASE IN COAL OUTPUT

Hazleton, Pa., July 15—Increased production of anthracite coal is indicated in the Lehigh region by the discovery of new veins and by important improvements intended to increase the output.

Beds of virgin anthracite have been found under the Tomhicken reservoir, west of Hazleton and preparations are being made to clear the valley of water and strip the veins. The coal can easily be prepared for the market, mining engineers say.

In the Cranberry district a 22-inch vein of coal has been uncovered and this also will be stripped and the coal marketed.

Production of fuel will be increased by a revival of long abandoned workings. The Hollywood Colliery of Pardee Bros. & Co., abandoned 30 years ago because it was supposed to be worked out, will be reopened this summer because of the great demand for fuel. A shaft has been driven into lower veins that were deemed to be inaccessible in the eighties. Tunnels are now being run to get out the anthracite. A complete electric equipment will furnish power for several hundred miners.

## LEAGUE DEFENDS CANINE FIENDS

London, Feb. 15—Protest meetings against what was described as semi-starvation of the dogs of the country by the government were decided upon recently at the annual meeting of the National Canine Defence League in London. This action came after announcement that the biscuit available for dogs amounted to half an ounce a day for each dog.

The food ration for dogs in Great Britain has been reduced materially recently.

Mrs. Carlo Clark said that the league members must show the government that the men and women of England meant to reserve their dogs and that with them, "dogs mean votes."

The army casualty list contained the names of 66 men.

Press Points Out Fact That Surprise Element Was Totally Lacking.

## FRENCH COMMAND KNEW OF BLOW

Present Drive in Washington is Believed Forerunner of Effort in North.

Paris, July 16—All news from the battle front indicates that the element of surprise, a favorite German weapon, was a total failure on Monday. The newspapers point out the importance of that fact.

The French military chiefs, says Maurice Barres in the Echo de Paris, foresaw with wonderful approximation the date and locality of the German effort and Gen. Foch made all dispositions so that the attack was begun under conditions favorable to the Allies.

The Matin declares the French command was informed perfectly of the German preparation and knew on Sunday morning that the German troops had begun to use their reserve food supplies. This enabled the French artillery to deliver an intense fire against the Germans with the result that the attackers were badly battered.

Washington, July 16—The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory," says a war department statement today, based on dispatches from Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss, confirming press accounts of the fighting yesterday.

The present offensive in the opinion of observers here is but a forerunner of another German effort in the north. Hoping to break the Franco-Italian lines about Rheims and thereby cause Gen. Foch to rush reserves from behind Amiens to defend the French capital, it is said that the German command may count on a weakening of the northern line in the Albert region to the extent that a thrust in that region could be successfully made.

Warning is given, however, that the first day of such a battle is merely general advance guard action, and that great pressure of reserves still is to be looked for.

## INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

The hens in the contest at Storrs seem to be gradually dropping off a little each week, but this must be expected at this season of the year and also from now on because of the fact that some of the poor producing hens want to molt at this season of the year. The manager of the egg-laying contest reports that many of the Leghorns and a few other breeds have started in molting. This is most prevalent with the pens that have been poor producers during the past thirty-six weeks. As a rule hens do not lay and molt at the same time. The trap nest records have demonstrated that the late layers and the late molters are the ones that also began to lay first the previous autumn. Therefore the hens that lay late into the autumn lay the most eggs during their pullet year. On the other hand, the early quitter is the poorest layer and the poorest breeder.

In the thirty-sixth week of the contest at Storrs the hens produced a total of 3,794 eggs or a yield of 54.2 per cent. This is a drop of 70 eggs as compared with the previous week's production. Pen 53 of the Oregon Agricultural College won first place for the week with a yield of 660 eggs; pen 87 of Oak Hill Estate, Uniontown, Pa. won second place with a yield of 58 eggs; and pen 668 of Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Wash., was third with a total of 57 eggs.

Fourth honors go to pen 78 belonging to E. A. Ballard, Chestnut Hill, Pa., and pen 99 belonging to C. S. Greene, Lakewood, N. J., with a total of 566 eggs each.

## BRIDGEPORT MAN IS ON COMMITTEE OF STATE POLICE

New London, July 16—The 16th annual convention of the State Police association of Connecticut was called to order here today by President W. H. Brennan of Stamford. The secretaries in attendance. The secretary's report showed a membership of 1,279, a gain of 65 over last year. The annual banquet at Ocean Beach was preceded by an automobile parade and this afternoon the policemen will witness the submerging of a submarine in the sound. The following officers were elected:

President, William D. Brennan, Stamford; first vice president, Garrett J. Farrell, Hartford; secretary, James J. Landrigan, Meriden; treasurer, William J. Rawlings, New Britain; executive committee, John H. Redgate, Bridgeport, A. W. Inkills, Middletown, Philip E. Smith, New Haven; George M. Beach, Waterbury, David W. Bradley, Danbury.

## Food Prices Have Jumped 3 Per Cent.

Washington, July 16—Retail food prices in the United States increased 3 per cent. from April 15 to May 15 of this year, according to estimates today by the bureau of labor statistics. During the year ending May 15 last there was an increase of 5 per cent., although most vegetables showed a decrease.

The army casualty list contained the names of 66 men.

## SAYS FRENCH AND AMERICANS ARE WELDED TOGETHER

Paris, July 12—A message from Secretary of the Navy Daniels published in the Matins says France and the United States, united by historical friendship, have become still more closely bound together in the formidable struggle against autocracy. The secretary declares the hundreds of thousands of Americans already in France are only the vanguard of the armies that will follow and that the submarines will be useless to stop them.

The message concludes by asserting that the United States will participate wholeheartedly in the celebration of July 14, Bastille day.

## FEDERAL RESERVE PLACES BANKS IN SLACKER CLASS

New York, July 12—In an effort to smother out those banking institutions which are not doing their share in subscribing to United States certificates of indebtedness, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, together with other Reserve banks, is sending to member institutions lists of subscribers so that all may know what institutions are slackers. These lists are not for the eyes of the general public, but there is a possibility that the names of those institutions which are not putting their shoulders to the wheel will be published if they continue to maintain their present attitude of indifference.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo recently requested that the banks and trust companies every two weeks lay aside 2-1/2 per cent. of their gross resources to be invested in United States certificates of indebtedness so that the government may use the funds until ready for the next Liberty Loan. An analysis of the subscriptions, however, shows that the so-called country institutions, that is, smaller banks and trust companies, are not doing their proper share. In some instances the banks and trust companies in small towns have not subscribed at all for the certificates of indebtedness.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announces that a summary of the subscriptions received for the first issue of certificates of indebtedness dated June 25, 1918, and due October 24, 1919, shows that of a total of 1,049 national and State banks and trust companies, only 594 subscribed, while 455 did not subscribe. In other words about 40 per cent. of the banking institutions are in the slacker class. By classes the tabulation shows that of 62 national banks, 283 failed to subscribe; that of 228 State banks, 139 did not subscribe, and of 196 trust companies, 73 are non-subscribers.

## MITCHELL ESTATE WORTH \$25,000

Policy on His Life, However, Believed Written For \$144,000.

New York, July 13—Major John Purroy Mitchell died a poor man, except for his insurance. His whole estate exclusive of a life insurance policy which he took out recently will not amount to \$25,000, it was said yesterday by one who had been among his closest friends.

Years ago as a beneficiary of the will of his uncle Henry D. Purroy, at one time a prominent figure in the councils of Tammany Hall and subsequently an active opponent of that institution, Major Mitchell received real estate in the Fordham section of New York city, but of late years this property earned scarcely enough to carry it.

Although his life after he was graduated from Columbia University in 1899 was devoted almost entirely to public service it was not until he attained the Mayoralty that his income reached an impressive figure. Previously, as Assistant Corporation Counsel, as Commissioner of Accounts and as President of the Board of Aldermen, he received small salaries. His salary as Collector of the Port, an office which he held for a few months previous to his nomination in 1913 for Mayor, paid \$12,000 a year. His salary as Mayor was \$15,000, but against this income was the necessity of maintaining the dignity of the position.

Major Mitchell's home for years was in the Peter Stuyvesant apartments at Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth street, where he and Mrs. Mitchell occupied an apartment of eight rooms, living modestly.

When Major Mitchell received his commission in the aviation branch of the Signal Service, his thoughts turned to the hazards of that service. The Sun was informed last night by one thoroughly informed. He realized that in the event of death in service he would not have enough to his widow to support her in comfort. For that reason, and also because of the advice of friends, he took out a policy in the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., for \$144,000.

His will, it is said, makes all necessary provision for Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell and for his mother, Mrs. James Mitchell. The executors are George V. Mullan, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, and formerly a law partner, and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell. Justice Mullan and Mrs. Mitchell will offer the will for probate early next week.

## HUNS LOSE PAPER TRADE

Washington, July 12—Germany has lost its trade in paper and paper products on the east coast of the United States to the United States, with the possibility, according to reports made today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, that American mills will be able to retain the business after the war.

# U. S. TROOPS RETAKE TWO TOWNS CAPTURED BY ENEMY ON MARNE

Americans Wrest Fossey and Crezancey, on Southern Bank of River, From Enemy, After They Had Been Seized a Day Previous—Germans Succeeded in Throwing Six Bridges Across Stream, But At No Point Have They Succeeded in Penetrating More Than Four Miles.

London, July 16—American troops have recaptured Fossey and Crezancey, towns on the southern bank, taken yesterday by the Germans when they crossed the Marne.

West of Rheims the enemy attacked in very considerable strength at two places by way of the Marne railroad and in the country south of Dormans. In this neighborhood they succeeded in throwing six bridges across the Marne between Reuilly and Dormans, but at no point on this 25 mile front has the enemy penetrated more than four miles into the French positions.

On the French front in France, Monday, July 15, night—(By the Associated Press)—It was a brilliant operation in which the American troops ejected the Germans from the positions they had gained temporarily on the southern side of the Marne. The Americans counter attacked vigorously this evening with remarkable dash, throwing the Germans back across the river near Fossey.

Earlier in the day this part of the line had been the scene of the most desperate fighting, when the Germans started to throw pontoons across the stream. A few German elements at first succeeded in getting over in boats, chasing the Allied troops away from the banks while the German engineers began to lay the bridges. Six of these bridges formed a lattice-work and rapidly joined the banks on each side. Two of the bridges were most substantial structures and between 20 and 30 feet wide.

French aeroplanes played great havoc in the German ranks while the bridges were under construction. One bombing squadron, flying at a height of 200 metres, dropped bombs on two of these bridges while enemy troops were crossing. The bridges were broken and the soldiers were thrown into the river.

The aviators constantly bombed the other bridges and did great execution among the Germans on the bridges as well as on the banks, where the enemy was concentrated in great numbers.

When the Germans had crossed the river the fighting which already was heavy became terrific. The French and Americans, holding the southern side, fell back onto their combat positions. They fought all the way and counter attacked occasionally, creating confusion in the ranks of the advancing foe.

Then, late in the evening, the Americans started a dashing counter blow which resulted in the Germans retiring pell mell to the river.

The impression of the results of the first day's battle in the new German smash on the French front is very good.

Nowhere along the stretch of many miles did the enemy succeed in penetrating more than 4,000 yards and that was only on a small sector in the neighborhood of Marfaux, southwest of Rheims, although orders found on German prisoners announced that the first day should take them 20 kilometres from the front line of departure.

On the battle front east of Rheims the enemy did not even get beyond the advanced line, the invincible resistance of the French troops preventing him from attaining the main combat line. With the French on the section west of Rheims fought American and Italian troops, both of whom vied with the other Allies in keenness and courage.

Word received this morning from the battle front to the east of Rheims shows that the Allied defense is not only still holding up the German attempts to advance, but appears to have broken the enemy's spirit.

At one point on the front of the offensive where American troops are fighting they organized a small counter attack late yesterday on the flank of a salient established by the Germans and drove them out in short order but in hot fighting.

The American troops in this section occupied intermediate positions in the rear of the first lines. The Germans were allowed to come through, but when they tried to cross the open fields up a slight grade the American machine gunners and infantry, occupying excellent positions, mowed them down, the enemy breaking and retiring at many places.

This operation was conducted on a portion of the front to the east of Rheims.

## BURIAN IS NOT OPPOSED TO WILSON DECLARATION

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Reported As Saying Slight Difference Exists Between General Principles Enunciated by Both Belligerents.

Amsterdam, July 16—Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a note addressed to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, is quoted in a dispatch from Vienna as saying:

## PREFERS ARMY TO A JAIL SENTENCE

Julius Sheldon, of 651 Hallett street, who was arrested yesterday by Patrolmen Cliney and Buckley after he persisted in raising a disturbance near 659 Hallett street, was in the city court today and was fined \$300 and costs and given six months in jail, or the alternative of waiving his alien rights and joining either the army or the navy.

Julius, who happens to be a Russian, decided after a short deliberation to waive his alien rights and immediately signed the papers which make him eligible for the draft.

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statements of both belligerents," President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

"Continuing the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister said:

"The enemy's occupancy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, Trentino and the German colonies, appears to be insurmountable."

In his reference to President Wilson's four new points in his July 4 speech Baron Burian said he was able to approve of them heartily, and that to a great extent "nobody would refuse homage to this genius and nobody would refuse his co-operation."